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Occupational Employment and Wages in Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia – May 2016

Workers in the Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia Metropolitan Statistical Area had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$23.85 in May 2016, similar to the nationwide average of \$23.86, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted that, after testing for statistical significance, three groups had significantly higher wages than their respective national averages: sales and related; management; and farming, fishing, forestry. Twelve groups had significantly lower wages than their respective national averages, including construction and extraction; healthcare support; and building and grounds cleaning and maintenance.

When compared to the nationwide distribution, local employment was more highly concentrated in 6 of the 22 occupational groups, including business and financial operations; sales and related; and transportation and material moving. Conversely, 14 groups had employment shares significantly below their national representation, including education, training, and library; healthcare practitioners and technical; and personal care and service. (See [table A](#) and [box note](#) at end of release.)

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2016

Major occupational group	Percent of total employment		Mean hourly wage		
	United States	Charlotte	United States	Charlotte	Percent difference ⁽¹⁾
Total, all occupations	100.0	100.0	\$23.86	\$23.85	0
Management	5.1	5.2	56.74	62.48*	10
Business and financial operations	5.2	6.9*	36.09	36.58	1
Computer and mathematical	3.0	3.7*	42.25	41.93	-1
Architecture and engineering	1.8	1.5*	40.53	38.66*	-5
Life, physical, and social science	0.8	0.5*	35.06	32.08*	-8
Community and social service	1.4	1.0*	22.69	22.23	-2
Legal	0.8	0.7*	50.95	49.19	-3
Education, training, and library	6.2	4.9*	26.21	21.24*	-19
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1.4	1.2*	28.07	25.47*	-9
Healthcare practitioners and technical	5.9	5.2*	38.06	38.66	2
Healthcare support	2.9	2.6*	14.65	13.08*	-11
Protective service	2.4	2.4	22.03	18.13*	-18
Food preparation and serving related	9.2	8.9*	11.47	10.50*	-8
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	3.2	2.6*	13.47	12.25*	-9
Personal care and service	3.2	2.5*	12.74	12.01*	-6
Sales and related	10.4	11.5*	19.50	22.05*	13

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2016 - Continued

Major occupational group	Percent of total employment		Mean hourly wage		
	United States	Charlotte	United States	Charlotte	Percent difference ⁽¹⁾
Office and administrative support.....	15.7	15.4*	17.91	17.67*	-1
Farming, fishing, and forestry.....	0.3	0.1*	13.37	14.41*	8
Construction and extraction.....	4.0	3.8*	23.51	18.99*	-19
Installation, maintenance, and repair	3.9	4.1*	22.45	22.50	0
Production	6.5	7.2*	17.88	17.48	-2
Transportation and material moving.....	6.9	8.0*	17.34	16.68*	-4

Footnotes:

(1) A positive percent difference measures how much the mean wage in the Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia Metropolitan Statistical Area is above the national mean wage, while a negative difference reflects a lower wage.

* The percent share of employment or mean hourly wage for this area is significantly different from the national average of all areas at the 90-percent confidence level.

One occupational group—business and financial operations—was chosen to illustrate the diversity of data available for any of the 22 major occupational categories. Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia had 79,940 jobs in business and financial operations, accounting for 6.9 percent of local area employment, significantly higher than the 5.2-percent share nationally. The average hourly wage for this occupational group locally was \$36.58, compared to the national wage of \$36.09.

Some of the larger detailed occupations within the business and financial operations group included accountants and auditors (11,630), management analysts (7,490), and human resources specialists (5,000). Among the higher paying jobs were personal financial advisors and management analysts, with mean hourly wages of \$51.15 and \$49.40, respectively. At the lower end of the wage scale were tax preparers (\$20.74) and meeting, convention, and event planners (\$23.09). (Detailed occupational data for business and financial operations are presented in [table 1](#); for a complete listing of detailed occupations available go to www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_16740.htm.)

Location quotients allow us to explore the occupational make-up of a metropolitan area by comparing the composition of jobs in an area relative to the national average. (See [table 1](#).) For example, a location quotient of 2.0 indicates that an occupation accounts for twice the share of employment in the area than it does nationally. In the Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia Metropolitan Statistical Area, above-average concentrations of employment were found in some of the occupations within the business and financial operations group. For instance, financial examiners were employed at 3.7 times the national rate in Charlotte, and credit analysts, at 2.6 times the U.S. average. On the other hand, purchasing agents, except wholesale, retail, and farm products had a location quotient of 1.0 in Charlotte, indicating that this particular occupation's local and national employment shares were similar.

These statistics are from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, a federal-state cooperative program between BLS and State Workforce Agencies, in this case, the North Carolina Department of Commerce.

Note on Occupational Employment Statistics Data

A value that is statistically different from another does not necessarily mean that the difference has economic or practical significance. Statistical significance is concerned with the ability to make confident statements about a universe based on a sample. It is entirely possible that a large difference between two values is not significantly different statistically, while a small difference is, since both the size and heterogeneity of the sample affect the relative error of the data being tested.

Technical Note

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey is a semiannual mail survey measuring occupational employment and wage rates for wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments in the United States. The OES data available from BLS include cross-industry occupational employment and wage estimates for the nation; over 650 areas, including states and the District of Columbia, metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), metropolitan divisions, nonmetropolitan areas, and territories; national industry-specific estimates at the NAICS sector, 3-, 4-, and selected 5- and 6-digit industry levels, and national estimates by ownership across all industries and for schools and hospitals. OES data are available at www.bls.gov/oes/tables.htm.

OES estimates are constructed from a sample of about 1.2 million establishments. Each year, two semiannual panels of approximately 200,000 sampled establishments are contacted, one panel in May and the other in November. Responses are obtained by mail, Internet or other electronic means, email, telephone, or personal visit. The May 2016 estimates are based on responses from six semiannual panels collected over a 3-year period: May 2016, November 2015, May 2015, November 2014, May 2014, and November 2013. The overall national response rate for the six panels, based on the 50 states and the District of Columbia, is 73 percent based on establishments and 69 percent based on weighted sampled employment. The unweighted employment of sampled establishments across all six semiannual panels represents approximately 58 percent of total national employment. The sample in the Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia Metropolitan Statistical Area included 7,197 establishments with a response rate of 81 percent. For more information about OES concepts and methodology, go to www.bls.gov/news.release/ocwage.tn.htm.

The May 2016 OES estimates are based on the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system and the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Information about the 2010 SOC is available on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/soc and information about the 2012 NAICS is available at www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm.

Metropolitan area definitions

The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

The **Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, N.C.-S.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area** includes Cabarrus, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Rowan, and Union Counties of North Carolina; Chester, Lancaster, and York Counties of South Carolina.

Additional information

OES data are available on our regional web page at www.bls.gov/regions/southeast. Answers to frequently asked questions about the OES data are available at www.bls.gov/oes/oes_ques.htm. Detailed technical information about the OES survey is available in our Survey Methods and Reliability Statement on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/oes/current/methods_statement.pdf.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request . Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2016

Occupation ⁽¹⁾	Employment		Mean wages	
	Level ⁽²⁾	Location quotient ⁽³⁾	Hourly	Annual ⁽⁴⁾
Business and financial operations occupations	79,940	1.3	\$36.58	\$76,090
Agents and business managers of artists, performers, and athletes	200	1.8	41.87	87,080
Buyers and purchasing agents, farm products	70	0.8	27.94	58,110
Wholesale and retail buyers, except farm products	1,070	1.2	28.59	59,460
Purchasing agents, except wholesale, retail, and farm products	2,380	1.0	31.26	65,020
Claims adjusters, examiners, and investigators	2,920	1.3	32.45	67,500
Insurance appraisers, auto damage	110	0.9	29.21	60,750
Compliance officers	1,630	0.7	32.39	67,360
Cost estimators	2,320	1.3	29.23	60,800
Human resources specialists	5,000	1.2	33.84	70,390
Labor relations specialists	300	0.5	27.53	57,270
Logisticians	1,320	1.1	37.30	77,580
Management analysts	7,490	1.4	49.40	102,750
Meeting, convention, and event planners	740	0.9	23.09	48,030
Fundraisers	630	1.1	26.00	54,080
Compensation, benefits, and job analysis specialists	820	1.3	32.53	67,670
Training and development specialists	(5)	(5)	32.85	68,320
Business operations specialists, all other	9,630	1.2	36.54	76,000
Accountants and auditors	11,630	1.1	37.63	78,270
Appraisers and assessors of real estate	490	1.0	35.10	73,000
Budget analysts	140	0.3	35.79	74,450
Credit analysts	1,590	2.6	43.06	89,550
Financial analysts	4,430	1.9	44.45	92,460
Personal financial advisors	2,570	1.5	51.15	106,390
Insurance underwriters	1,100	1.5	41.94	87,240
Financial examiners	1,530	3.7	43.56	90,600
Credit counselors	190	0.7	27.74	57,690
Loan officers	4,960	2.0	35.99	74,860
Tax examiners and collectors, and revenue agents	270	0.6	28.99	60,300
Tax preparers	480	0.8	20.74	43,140
Financial specialists, all other	1,210	1.2	40.48	84,190

Footnotes:

(1) For a complete listing of all detailed occupations in the Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC Metropolitan Statistical Area, see www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_16740.htm

(2) Estimates for detailed occupations do not sum to the totals because the totals include occupations not shown separately. Estimates do not include self-employed workers.

(3) The location quotient is the ratio of the area concentration of occupational employment to the national average concentration. A location quotient greater than one indicates the occupation has a higher share of employment than average, and a location quotient less than one indicates the occupation is less prevalent in the area than average.

(4) Annual wages have been calculated by multiplying the hourly mean wage by a "year-round, full-time" hours figure of 2,080 hours; for those occupations where there is not an hourly mean wage published, the annual wage has been directly calculated from the reported survey data.

(5) Estimate not released.